क्रम सं॰	राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के नाम	निहित भूमि और कब्जे में ली गई भूमि	व्यक्तिगत लाभार्थियों में वितरण	प्रतिशत
9.	केरल	95984	64765	67.47
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	306150	185624	60.63
11.	महाराष्ट्र	666190	556532	83.54
12.	मणिपुर	1685	1682	99.82
13.	उड़ीसा	166150	155193	03.41
14.	पंजाब	105181	103545	98.44
15.	राजस्थान	567010	458734	80.90
16.	तमिलनाडु	171114	165922	96.96
17.	त्रिपुरा	1944	1599	82.25
18.	उत्तर प्रदेश	537112	400843	74.63
19.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1261859	1023663	81.14
20.	दादर व नगर हवेली	9305	6851	73.63
21.	दिल्ली	394	394	100.00
22.	पांडिचेरी	1160	1023	88.10
	कुल:	6624992	5285501	79.78

परिधान क्षेत्र का आधुनिकीकरण

916. **श्री गोपाल सिंह जी सोलंकी:** क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने परिधान क्षेत्र को सुदृढ़ करने तथा उसके आधुनिकीकरण हेतु कोई कदम उठाए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) गत वर्ष तथा चालू वर्ष के दौरान इस संबंध में क्या बजटीय प्रावधान किए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या परिधान क्षेत्र के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए सरकार की कोई कार्य योजना है?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री काशीराम राणा): (क) से (घ) सरकार ने प्रौद्योगिकीय उन्नयन निधि योजना को शुरू करने का अनुमोदन किया है जिसके अंतर्गत पात्र वस्त्र और पटसन एककों को ब्याज की लागू दर पर ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। इस योजना के अंतर्गत वित्तीय संस्थानों/बैंकों से पात्र एककों को 5% का ब्याज प्रोत्साहन दिया जाएगा। इस योजना के अंतर्गत परिधान क्षेत्र को भी शामिल किया गया है तथा भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक (सिडबी) परिधान क्षेत्र को ऋण दात्री नोडिए एजेंसी होगी। यह योजना 1.4.1999 से शुरू की जाएगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार निर्यातोंन्मुख परिधान क्षेत्र के बहुमुखी विकास के लिए निरंतर कदम उठा रही है जैसे कि क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकों, मेलों और प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेने के लिए निर्यातकों को प्रोत्साहन देना, निर्यात उत्पादन के लिए रियायती शुल्क पर पूंजीगत माल का आयात करने का अधिकार देना, निर्यात उत्पादन के लिए कच्चे माल के शुल्क मुक्त आयात के विशेष प्रबंध करना, निर्यात ऋण की बढ़ी हुई उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना, मानव संसाधन विकास तथा समूचे देश में परीक्षण सुविधाएं स्थापित करना आदि।

Bar by EC on Indian textiles exports

917. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that European Commission has barred exports of garments and trousers from India worth hundreds of crores, for no serious reason; and

(b) how Government plan to help the garment exporters in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) and (b) Some consignments of garments under EU categories 4, 6 and 26 whose estimated value is around Rs. 40 crores have been held up in EU ports as annual levels for 1998 in respect of these categories had been exceeded. A delegation of the Apparel Export Promotion Coucil had been sent to Europe in this regard. The matter has also been taken up bilaterally with the European Commission as well as with EU Member States. In the meantime, fresh 1999 quotas are being issued for any consignment coming back to India and the customs authorities have taken steps for prompt clearance of any such goods for the purpose of re-export to Europe.

Production capacity of textiles in Gujarat

918. SHRI BANGARU LAXMAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Textile Mills in Gujarat and their capacity for production of textiles, as on date;

(b) what is the required capacity to meet the demand and the funds required;

(c) the specific steps taken to achieve the desired results, including participation of the private sector; and

(d) the success achieved therein?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) As on 31.12.1998, there were 144 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills in Gujarat with the following installed capacity:—

Spindles	Rotors	Looms
4114810	31200	44920

(b) and (d) Most of the cloth production is in the private sector and Government do not provide funds for running the private sector mills. The per capita availability of cloth in the country has increased from 17.30 Sq. metres in 1980-81 to 30.78 Sq. metres in 1997-98. Per capita consumption, on the other hand, has increased from 13.43 metres in 1980 to 14.40 metres in 1993. Various steps have been taken by the Government to increase the production and availability of cloth to the people including simplification of procedures for obtaining industrial license, removal of many controls and regulations, and bottlenecks in export promotion. All these measures contributed to the increase in production of cloth. The fact that the per capita availability and consumption of cloth is going up can be taken as an index of success of the measures taken.

Export earnings from textiles

919. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) The export earnings from the textile annually during the last three years; and

(b) what steps have been taken/are proposed to be taken by the Government to increase such earnings in future?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) The foreign exchange earned from exports of textiles, including handicrafts, jute and coir during the last three years has been as follows:

Year	Value in million US $
1995-96	10,685.07
1996-97	11,839.13
1997-98	12,389.91

(b) In order to encourage the export of textiles, Government have been taking a number of steps, which include encouraging exporters to participate in buyer-seller meets, fairs and exhibitions,